FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1841. [NO. 1232.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Crockett's, For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Doct. PLEASANTS

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville. He will be found at his Medical Shop, near the termination of Hay Street, a few doors from the Store of Mr. Geo. McNeill.

January 5, 1841. 31-3w

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence the 11th of January. Tuition as formerly.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

January 6, 1841. 31-6w.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

Just received per Cotton Plant,

SUPERIOR ALE, ditto Northern CIDER, ditto CIDER VINEGAR.

DAVID SHAW.

December 29, 1840. 30-3w

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine,) Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue Black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

December 29, 1840. 30-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

10 TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR RENT,

MY PLANTATION on Cape Fear River, in separate parcels to suit individuals. The fences are entirely new and in good order. On it is an Orchard of thirteen hundred Morus Multicaulis trees; also, an Apple Orchard.

JOHN McARN.

December 29, 1840. 30tf

Irish Potatoes, Cheese and Butter.

50 BARRELS YELLOW POTATOES,
10 casks superior CHEESE,
2000 lbs. prime Mountain BUTTER,
For sale by COOK & CO.
December 30, 1840. 30-3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

FAIRFIELD ACADEMY.

THE next session of this School, (six miles North West of Hillsborough,) will commence on Monday the 4th of January next.

TERMS OF TUITION PER SESSION.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
Ancient Languages,	12 50

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of sickness.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, in respectable families, sufficiently near the Academy, at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.

December 15, 1840. 30-3w

Winter Strained Sperm Lamp OIL.

200 GALLONS PURE SPERM OIL, warranted not to chill, just received per Steamer Cotton Plant, and for sale by the gallon or hogshead, by JAS. MARTINE.

December 18, 1840. 29-1m

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1840. 28tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840.

King Bevin *vs.* William Bevin.

Original Attachment levied on the half of 800 acres on Colly Swamp.

IT appearing to this Court, that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said William Bevin to make his personal appearance at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 1st Monday in February next, then and there to appear and replevy, or the Land levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk, at Office, the 1st Monday in Nov. 1840.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

AMERICAN ALMANAC—1841.

ALSO, Boston Book; Mercides, a Romance of the days of Columbus, by Cooper; The Budget of the Bubble Family, by Lady Bulwer; The Remember Me; The Table of the Lord; Missouri Harmony; and a variety of School Books. Just rec'd.

Dec. 16. E. J. HALE.

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY,

I WILL sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 1st day of February next, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, viz:

1 Lot, with its improvements, on Hay Street, joining Baxter's.

1 Lot, improved, on Hillsborough Street, joining Carmon's.

1 do., unimproved, joining Carmon's.

850 acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining L. D. Henry, John Huske, and others.

The above lots will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-ts.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Wright Thornton, Ambrose Ingram and wife Sarah Jane, are not inhabitants of this State, the Subscriber has qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin Thornton, deceased, and hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

WHITFIELD THORNTON, *Adm'r.*

Sampson County, Nov. 21, 1840. 26-3m

STOVES AND STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the largest assortment of

STOVES

Ever before offered in the State, consisting of Box-Stoves; Six, Seven and Nine Plate Stoves; Boiling Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns; Church Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length.

—ALSO—

PIPE and Fire-place FRANKLINS, with an assortment of STOVE PIPE and ELBOWS, together with a large and very general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN WARE, at wholesale and retail, all of which he will sell on the best terms.

☞ He still continues to manufacture every article in the Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware line, at the shortest notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 27-2m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most favorable terms, Bolt and Sheet Copper; Copper Bottoms and Rivets; Tin Plate, ½ X and extra sizes; Iron Wire, assorted from No. 1 to 21; Binding and Brass Wire; Sheet Brass; Sheet Zinc; Spelter and Spelter Solder; Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted sizes; American, Russia and English Sheet Iron; Sheet Steel, suitable for Cotton Gin Manufacturers; Naylor's best Cast Steel, assorted sizes; Band Iron, from 1 to 4 inches wide; Hoop Iron, assorted widths; Round and Square Iron; Horse Shoe Nails; Horse Nail and Spike Rods; best Philadelphia Mill Saws; Spades, Shovel and Manure Forks; Hunt's Cast Steel Axes; Broad Axes and Hatchets; Spear's, Greaves' and Redfern's flat bastard Mill Saw Files; 2d Cut and smooth Files; Horse Rasps; Wood and Cabinet Rasps; round, half round, square and Saw Files; Scale Beams and Patent Balances, to weigh from 250 to 1500 lbs.; Nests Weights, ½ oz. to 4 lbs.; 7, 14 and 28 lb. Iron Ring Weights; English Coffee and Corn Mills; Tailor's and Sad Irons; Clark's Butt and Broad Hinges; Hook and Plate Hinges; Brass and Table Hinges; H. L. T. and Chest Hinges; James's superior Wood Screws, all Nos. from ⅜ to 3 inches long; Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, and Finishing Nails and Brads; Carpenters' patent Door Locks; Mortice, Rim and Plate Locks; Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Desk and Till Locks; Stanley's improved Plate Locks; Latches and Ketches; Patent Window Shutter Fastenings; Door Springs; Hooks and Staples; Bolts, flat round and square, from 3 to 14 inches; Cut Tacks and Brads; German and Cast Steel Hand Saws; key hole and Iron back Saws; Cast Steel Billet or Web Saws, for wood; Sulkey, Gig and Barouche Springs; Patent Axels; Lamps; Plated and Brass Bands and Dash Irons; Patent Leather; Copal Coach body Varnish; best Glue; Malable Castings and Bolts; Patent Malable Axel Skeins and Boxes; Carpenters' and Millwrights' Chisels and Augers; Braces and Bits; Sets Spur Auger Bits; with a general assortment of Carpenters' Tools.

—ALSO—

House Furnishing articles, consisting in part of—Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Wire Fenders; Astral Lamps and Shades; Reading and Japp'd Lamps; Copper Bronzed and Planished Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, and Egg Boilers, Copper composition; Sheet Iron and Tin Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Jelly and Pudding Moulds; Pastry and Tartlet Cutters; Waiters; Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fancy and Plain Bellows; Dust and Crumb Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Balance Balls and Pullies for Lamps; Mincing and Cook's Knives; Brass Chamber and Table Candlesticks; Iron and Copper Chafingdishes; together with a general assortment of House Keeping articles, with every article in the Japanned and Plain Tin Ware line, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

December 7, 1840. 27-3m

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is receiving from the North, and offers for sale, an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, strong Twilled Kerseys, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, double milled drab Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Merinos, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Vesting, Diapers, Irish Linen, Shirting and Sheeting, Calicoes, Muslins, Muslin-de-Lains, Ribbons, Wool Hats, fine Hats, Seal and Plush Caps, Straw and Florence Braid Bonnets and Hoods, BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Trace Chains, Spades and Shovels, Frying Pans, Tea Kettles, Cut Nails, Steel and Bar Iron, Collins' Axes, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Groceries, Loaf Sugars, Teas, Nutmegs, Cloves, Raisins, Figs, Seine Twine and Rope, Bar Lead, Shot, Dupont's Powder, Crockery Ware, edged and printed Plates, printed Teas, &c.

December 16, 1840. 28 6w

PASS THEM UP.

ALL persons having Books belonging to the Franklin Library Society, will please return them to DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1840. 28-tf.

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,

Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,

Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land, Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

A FAMILY.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* of Thursday thus speaks of a family now residing in Groton, New London county, Connecticut:

Daniel Whipple, a young man of 42 years of age, had a family of 16 children, and Noah Whipple, 40 years of age, had a family of 14 children. Daniel and Noah were cousins and had married sisters. In the visitations of Providence *Daniel* died, and also *Noah's* wife. The widow had 16 children to provide for, and honest Noah *only* 14 dear little creatures.

To mothers and fathers who quail at the idea of supporting a small family of 8 or 10 children, look at this good man's history, and learn a lesson of valor, fortitude, and resignation. Both families were entirely destitute, dependent on the labor of their hands for support.

Noah was a stone mason, and daily went to his work with an honest heart and contented mind; and when he returned home at night, 14 children flocked around him at the door to receive a father's store and caresses.

Mother they had none; and their father determined that they should have another to protect them during the day, when he was absent, and administer to their wants at night.

As an evidence of the purity of the religion of his people, he did not study alone to make himself happy in the selection he was about to make; he did not think alone of his children, but he thought of Daniel's—and moreover he thought of Daniel's wife, and became the father of Daniel's children, and their mother the mother of his, making an united family of 32, two elder and thirty younger Whipples. All you fathers and mothers who are perplexed and dissatisfied in providing for a small family of 10 or 12 children, visit Connecticut, and see a small house filled to overflowing like a bee hive, with contentment and pleasure impressed on the countenances of all; and you will return home instructed and contented.

The Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers.—It is mentioned in the report of the Secretary of War, that the act of July, 1838, granting pensions to widows, expires on the 4th of March next. The number of this class of pensioners is five thousand five hundred and eighty-six.

MR. SHEPARD'S REPLY TO MR. CLINGMAN.

Mr. Editor: Mr. Clingman has somewhat a singular complaint attached to his speech, as published in your last paper. He says my first speech as published, is somewhat altered in the publication. Now, all I can say about the matter is, that I delivered the speech from fuller and more copious notes than is usual with me, and for the simple reason that I intended to avoid all chance of misrepresentation; and I endeavored to give it precisely as delivered; and I believe it is as nearly so as possible. As a proof of its accuracy, a gentleman of the House of Commons, (Mr. Smith of Hertford,) who heard most of it, asked me if I had not written it out before delivery. He was struck with the remarkable identity between the spoken and the written speech.

All the public care about, I suppose, is, are the facts and arguments such as they are now represented? I am only desirous of presenting a few statements to the people. I have entered into no oratorical controversy with Mr. Clingman; and if it will be any gratification to him, I yield him the palm—the more readily, since a victory in such a contest would be no triumph. The speech I now send you, was delivered on the spur of the occasion, without notes; and no Editor has "politely waited on me," with notes to aid me. It is as accurate as I could make it, under such circumstances. If Mr. Clingman can write out speeches *verbatim et literatim*, as delivered, he is a very extraordinary young man. W. B. S.

MR. WILLIAM B. SHEPARD'S SPEECH,

In reply to Mr. Clingman, of Buncombe.

The gentleman from Buncombe has thought proper to change the current of this debate, and to make a personal attack upon me and my political course; he has dealt in assertions as coarse and illiberal, as I trust I can show they are unjust. If the gentleman can reconcile such conduct to his own sense of propriety, I certainly do not object to it. No public man should object to having his public character discussed. All he ought to ask of those who undertake the task of his dissection, is that they would correctly inform themselves of facts and events; state them fairly, and not trust entirely to rumor and insinuations.

The gentleman, in designing me a great injury, has no doubt unintentionally rendered me a very great service. I am therefore much obliged to him, "I thank thee Jew for that word." He has afforded me a public opportunity of putting at rest forever, a slander which has been most industriously circulated for the last two or three months, and although it has done the biddings for which its inventors designed it, still it is agreeable to me to expose it. It has sat hitherto squat, like a toad, ugly and venomous, disguising its true form and character, and scattering around its pernicious influence. I will now touch it, if not with the magic spear of Ithuriael, at least with the spirit of truth, and force it to assume its true character and lineaments, which will be found, as in the sacred story alluded to, the source of evil and the parent of falsehood.

The gentleman has accused me of hostility to the West. I deny the charge, and appeal to the votes I gave at the last session of our Legislature, as conclusive proof of its injustice. I say, sir, and I think the assertion was proved, that those who represent Western interests in the present Legislature, have been too grasping; that in their anxiety to reward a personal friend, and a political favorite, they have overlooked and entirely disregarded a great Eastern interest, to the manifest jeopardy of that interest, if not to its entire annihilation. I did not accuse the Western people of being parties to this injustice. No, sir, I believe if they had been present, they would have had the liberality to have said, let the greatest peculiar interest which North Carolina has at Washington, be represented by whomsoever that interest may think best calculated to aid it.

What interest, Mr. Speaker, has North Carolina at Washington, which is not common to the rest of the States, and which will require the special attention of our Senators? I know of none, except the improvement at Nag's Head. Ought any one then to be astonished, that those persons who feel a deep interest in this work, who firmly believe that its execution will incalculably promote the wealth, as well as the health, of a large section of the State, should feel deep and abiding dissatisfaction, that our political friends should select as agents to attend to this matter, one gentleman who had hitherto been opposed to it, and another who knew but little about it; who lived remote from it, and who, in the nature of things, could not feel any interest in it?

If there had been any great political necessity for this conduct, if the county of Orange had had more pressing claims, if the gentlemen selected had been pre-eminent for ability, the pride and ornament of the State, calculated to raise the intellectual standard of Senatorial eloquence, I, sir, would have heartily united in the choice; my constituents would have been satisfied with the brilliant glory about to be reflected upon them, and struggled on for years as they have hitherto done. Since, however, there is no pretence of this kind, I trust the gentleman from Buncombe will cease to be astonished that they complain.

I told the Senate yesterday, when I addressed them, that I was fully aware to what charges and insinuations I exposed myself. I knew the torrent of obloquy that awaited me and my motives, from the fact that my name was unsuccessful before the caucus. The gentleman from Buncombe has not disappointed my expectations, he has harped upon my supposed mortification from the beginning to the end of his Speech; in fact, that seems to have been his principal, if not his *exclusive* object in making it.

In the corrupted currents of this world, particularly in these times of office seeking, nobody would believe me if I were to deny that I was disappointed. I shall, therefore, in this matter, throw myself upon the *charity* of the world, adopting the course of Charles Surface in the play, who, when he took his leave, left his character in the custody of his friends. I trust, however, since people of ordinary understanding do not usually parade their private griefs before the public without an object, the public will not overlook, on account of the absurdity of my pretensions, the facts which I have brought before them; and if they will do so, and consider those facts maturely, I shall be amply rewarded for all the odium I have brought upon myself, and the loss of the good opinion of the gentleman from Buncombe.

The gentleman from Buncombe charges me with inconsistency, because I went into the caucus, participated in its deliberations, made speeches, &c. and now complain of it. I stated yesterday to the Senate, why my friends and myself preferred suffering injustice to an open and violent breach of our political associations. If we had gone off, and by that means, as occurred in Virginia, prevented the election of Senators, the whole State would have rung with denunciations of our selfishness, and our abandonment of the public interest. I have thought proper to acquiesce in the decision of the majority here, but I have reserved to myself the right, and I have exercised it, of appealing to our constituents, the people of North Carolina, to know whether they will sanction a proceeding which preferred the private to the public welfare, and whether hereafter in the selection of the important places of Senators, the wants, the wishes, and the interests of different sections of the State shall not be first regarded.

I admit, sir, the great body of the Whig party lies West of Raleigh, the East is principally in the hands of our political opponents; but the Eastern Whigs fought gallantly and manfully, struggling against many odds, for equal rights and equal privileges, and it was a part of their creed as well as their belief, that the spoils would not enure entirely to the victors.

It is a wise provision of our constitution, that every great interest should, as nearly as possible, be represented. In this body, the property of the country is partially represented; in the other, numbers alone. Why is this, sir? It is that the majority should not overrun and oppress the minority; that the minority might have an opportunity at least of being heard, and appealing to the justice of the majority, an appeal, which I trust, in North Carolina, will never be made in vain.

Gentlemen may cry out, the party is in danger, and threaten me with its denunciations; they may open upon me the cry of the whole pack, little dogs and all. But, sir, I am not to be deterred from what I conceive to be my duty, by any such clamor. I shall contend upon this floor, for what I believe to be the rights and interests of the Eastern part of the State, even if every man from this to the seaboard was my political opponent. They are yet my countrymen, and entitled to justice from me; and in my legislative capacity, I shall recognize no party, but the interests of the country, and every portion of its inhabitants.

The gentleman from Buncombe says, the reason why I did not receive the Western votes in caucus was, because the West had no confidence in the stability of my political principles; they doubted, he says, whether I was a good Whig, and I suppose for fear they might be taken in upon so important a matter, and to place the issue beyond all hazard, they settled upon Messrs. Graham and Mangum, as preeminently the two gentlemen, whose previous political lives gave the strongest assurance of steadfast attachment to those principles of public policy, which the Whig party intended to carry out in practice.

This, Mr. Speaker, is a very grave charge, and if I have justly incurred it, I do not blame the gentleman for his thus publicly "reading me out of the party." A political changeling has always been my abhorrence, and of all charges, none could have astonished me more than this; and, sir, if the gentleman will listen to me, I can convince him that he has been most egregiously duped in this matter.

It will be impossible for me, Mr. Speaker, to defend myself, without alluding to the political course of Messrs. Graham and Mangum, particularly of the latter gentleman; and if I should tread somewhat roughly upon his toes, I hope he will excuse me, and look to his indiscreet and imprudent friend from Buncombe, whose over-zeal has compelled me to compare my humble merits with this shining example of political consistency.

Of Mr. Graham's opinions or services, I know nothing, and shall therefore say nothing. I presume, he owes his exaltation to that species of political gratitude, which is said to be a *thankfulness for future favors.* With Mr. Mangum's public life, I am somewhat more familiar. We served together in Congress during the most extraordinary period of the political history of this country, a period which required greater firmness and stability of character among the members of Congress, than any previous time.

The occupant of the Presidential chair, at that time, (Gen. Jackson) was a man of unbounded popularity and a fierce and uncontrollable self-will, a man who had but to express a doubt of the honesty or capacity of a public servant; and however great he might previously have been, he was struck down as if by a political palsy, and a mark was placed upon him, which deprived him even of the sympathy of his fellow men. These were times, sir, which if they did not try men's souls, tried most awfully their love of place.

Mr. Mangum and myself went into Congress as the political friends of Gen. Jackson; he entered the Senate of the United States a statesman of mature age and established reputation, whilst I took my seat in the House of Representatives, the first time I had ever been a member of any deliberative body, a young man, obscure and unknown. The President very soon commenced his attack upon the Bank of the United States, and I think I am warranted in saying, that attack was received with almost universal astonishment throughout the country. The constitutionality and utility of the Bank was supposed, by all parties, to be "*res adjudicata.*" It had been brought into existence by the democratic party. Mr. Madison, who had once been its opponent, had surrendered his opposition, from a sincere conviction, founded upon the best of all evidences, official experience, that some such machine was necessary to the safe and efficient operations of the Treasury department. To the surprise of every body, Gen. Jackson first proclaimed the bank had failed in furnishing the nation with a good currency. Now, whatever other objections may be fairly brought against such an institution, overshadowing and controlling the entire business of this vast country, the late bank was not liable to this objection; its currency was the best in the world, for it was preferred every where to gold and silver.

In 1832, the President's objections to the Bank came before Congress for their consideration, upon an application of the Bank for a renewal of its charter; and a bill for that purpose, with sundry improvements, passed the Senate by a large majority. Mr. Mangum will be found, by his votes on that occasion, giving an uncompromising hostility to the bill. He voted nearly always with Messrs. Hayne and Benton. The bill passed the Senate, and came to the House of Representatives. I voted for it—not that I entertained any special fondness for the Bank—but because the country was prosperous, and satisfied with the existing state of things. I had heard no complaint; and I thought it the part of wisdom to let well enough alone. I did not suppose, that because I was friendly to Gen. Jackson, it was my duty to go with him in all the waywardness of his passions and prejudices. I knew then, as I afterwards found, that my vote would expose me to much censure. I preferred, however, what I conceived to be the best interests of my constituents, to temporary popularity.

Mr. Mangum, it must be presumed, voted against the bill from one of two reasons—either to please the President, and protect his own popularity at home—or because he thought the institution unconstitutional. If he voted against the bill because he objected to its details, every body must admit, it was the duty of a gentleman filling the important post of Senator, to have pointed out his several objections; and, unless they were very weighty, he ought to have yielded, sooner than give a vote which, if successful, would revolutionize the whole monetary system of the country.

It is but justice, then, to Mr. Mangum, to suppose, that he voted against the bill rechartering the Bank, because he thinks such institutions unconstitutional—an objection which no political inconvenience or fiscal necessity can justify a Senator in overlooking.

For, sir, I hold it to be a cardinal point in the creed of every American politician, that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; and that no public man can be justified by any circumstances, in giving a vote which he believes to be in violation of the provisions of that sacred instrument.

That this must have been Mr. Mangum's opinion at that time, and continued so to a very recent date, I hold in my hand the most unquestionable evidence. This, sir, is a paper containing Mr. Mangum's political creed, given by him voluntarily to a gentleman who sits near me, (Mr. Wilson, of Edgecombe,) two years ago, and preserved by that gentleman as conclusive evidence that Mr. Mangum had not departed from his old political creed; which was formerly in strict accordance with the gentleman from Edgecombe, who is known to be constitutionally opposed to a Bank of the United States:

COPY.

Willie P. Mangum says, that he never voted for a bank in his life, neither State nor Federal. He further says, that he never voted to appropriate a cent in his life in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government, without the District of Columbia. He further says, that he never voted in favor of a tariff of protection, but did and said every thing in his power to defeat every measure of that description. He further says, that he has uniformly voted in favor of economical appropriations, and has strongly disapproved of the increase of expenditures to upwards of $28,000,000 at one or two years, and the general increase at all times for the last 4 or 5 years by the General Government. That he professes and hopes that he has acted uniformly upon the principles of strict construction of '98 and '99, and that he has never consented to be harnessed by any party, so as to deviate from the above principles. And he defies any documentary proof in contradiction of any of the essential principles contained in the above. Mr. Mangum further says, that he is decidedly opposed to the present Administration, believing that the head of the government and many of his friends, have violated the most, if not all of the essential principles contained in the above.

In presence of, [signed,]

LOUIS D. WILSON,
W. A. BLOUNT.

Dear Sir: The foregoing is a copy of the political statements of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, committed to writing by me, at his request, during the session of the Legislature in 1838, furnished at your request, and which I am authorized to do by him.

Respectfully, &c.
LOUIS D. WILSON.

To Hon. Wm. B. Shepard.

During the same session of Congress, another question arose, which has much divided the people of the United States. I mean the division of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, according to the provisions of Mr. Clay's celebrated land bill. As the origin and history of the bill is but imperfectly known to many Senators, I will state what was generally said of the matter in Washington, at the time.

There has always been a strong party in Congress, composed principally of members from the new States, who are desirous of having the public lands ceded to those States. Some of them have gone so far, as to claim them as a matter of right. In 1832, a resolution was introduced into the Senate, enquiring into the expediency of such a cession. The resolution, contrary to all parliamentary precedent, was referred to the committee on manufactures, although there was a standing committee on the public lands, whose special duty it was to attend to such matters.

Mr. Clay, was however, chairman of the committee on manufactures, and some uncharitable people in Washington supposed, that as he was thought of for President, the design of his enemies in making such a reference was, that if he reported in favor of giving the lands to the new States, he would ruin his prospects in the old, and if against it, he would ruin himself in the new States.

Mr. Clay, however, to the dismay of his political foes, viewing the subject as a great statesman, anxious alone to render full and impartial justice to every portion of the country, reported back to the Senate that celebrated bill, which met at once with the approbation of every fair mind, even among his political opponents. And sir, it is a remarkable fact, that such was the power of truth upon that occasion, that the bill passed by a considerable majority, although the Senate was politically opposed to him. How did Mr. Mangum vote on this bill? He voted against it, as usual, with Benton and Hayne. The bill came down to the House of Representatives, and I voted for it, along with very few Southern members. It however failed to become a law. I have always regarded the loss of this bill, as the greatest misfortune which has befallen North Carolina, since the revolution. Had that bill passed, we would, as a State, have received up to this period, more than $3,000,000, and escaped the long train of evils which have followed in the wake of that disaster.

The Federal Government would have had no surplus revenue to feed its corruption; there would have been no specie circular, or distribution bill, enabling a cunning Secretary to throw confusion into the currency and business of the country. North Carolina would have had ample means to build a road for the gentleman from Buncombe, and to do whatever else the welfare of her people required. And what, sir, is the reverse of this picture? The money has been lost through banks and defaulters, to the benefit of no one.

I said, sir, that I voted for the bill with a few other Southern gentlemen, and for that vote I incurred the displeasure of the leading Southern politicians. I well remember, that some of the South Carolina delegation, on their journey home after the rise of Congress, did me the honor at a public place near my district, of proclaiming me an enemy to the South, because of the votes I gave. I say, sir, I regard such denunciations as honorable; for I look upon my vote upon the land bill, considering the time and the circumstances under which I gave it, as more creditable to me, than any act of my political life.

I have selected, Mr. Speaker, these two subjects of the bank and the public lands, not only because they were two prominent features of the last administration, and therefore admirable tests of my political consistency; but, sir, they are now recognized as the cardinal points of the creed of the Whig party in North Carolina. The gentleman from Buncombe will not deny that these are test questions, since he was an active member of the caucus which took unconditional pledges of its nominees, upon the subject of a bank and the public lands.

I therefore submit it to a candid and impartial public to decide, how far the gentleman from Buncombe has been actuated by a spirit of justice, when he says the West doubted my political consistency. The conclusion is irresistible, from the facts I have stated, that he has either misrepresented the opinions of his constituents, or evinced a most extraordinary ignorance of the political course of the gentleman, whom he has selected as the exponent of the principles and wishes of the Whig party.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I have been compelled to bring forward in prominent relief before the Senate, the votes of Mr. Mangum. I entertain no feeling of hostility or unkindness towards that gentleman, nor am I disposed to embarrass him. I have no doubt, if he has changed his views upon these subjects, he has good reasons for doing so, at all events, if he dislikes these public exhibitions, he must pray as other politicians have done, "save me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies."

I have been assailed as likely to deceive my political friends, and I know of no other way of disproving such a charge, than by a reference to my past conduct in comparison with those persons who are exhibited as standards of political morality.

The gentleman from Buncombe expresses surprise that I voted for Mr. Mangum, knowing as much of his previous course as I did. I voted for Mr. Mangum upon the first balloting in caucus, because I had been repeatedly assured the West desired he should be sent back to the Senate. Many Western gentlemen said that was the desire of their constituents; many gentlemen had electioneered upon the manner in which he had been removed from the Senate, and as a reward for his having surrendered three months of his term of service, they were desirous of putting him back for seven years.

Believing the Western people had a right to gratify their own taste and humor in this matter, I yielded with pleasure to their wishes. I did so the more willingly, because I supposed, as a matter of course, the second vacancy would be filled by an Eastern man.

The gentleman from Buncombe, in commenting on my remarks in caucus, has forgotten to tell the Senate, that I then said my name should be no obstacle to the selection of an Eastern man. And, sir, if the slightest intimation had been given to me, that any portion of that assembly entertained the sentiments which have been avowed here to-day by the gentleman from Buncombe, it would have been peremptorily withdrawn. I myself did not entertain the slightest thought, that I would be the choice of that assembly. I had been too correctly informed of the secret influences which were at work in this City, to entertain any such prospect. I did think that a distinguished Eastern gentleman, a former Governor of our State, (Gov. Owen) whose name was in nomination, would have been selected. And, sir, had the lot have fallen upon him, I would have never uttered a word of complaint. I had been informed, that six years ago, this gentleman was defeated by a very small majority in a canvass for the Senate, because he was a friend to the opening of our inlet. And, sir, if an attachment to Gen. Harrison is hereafter to be the only test of qualification for the Senate of the United States, I knew this gentleman stood unimpeached on that subject, and I could not believe that any party, even when flushed with victory and intoxicated with success, would commit so great an outrage upon the wishes and feelings of the rest of the State, as was perpetrated by our friends in caucus.

The gentleman from Buncombe says "that a friend of mine observed in his hearing, that I never acted with any party." This, I presume, he repeats now as a sneer. I regard it, Mr. Speaker, in a very different light; I look upon it as a compliment. It is true, sir, I have never been a mere party man. I have always regarded the individual who goes right or wrong, with his party, who has no reflection or volition of his own, as a miserable creature, as a fit instrument in the hands of an artful demagogue, or a bold tyrant, to rob his country of her liberties.

It seems, moreover, that I incurred the gentleman's displeasure, because, "although elected as a supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration, my speeches were chiefly admired by the opposition."

I know nothing of the gentleman's political course, in this respect, he has greatly the advantage of me. I presume, however, he was one of those idolatrous admirers of Gen. Jackson, who presumed he could do nothing wrong, and that it was an act of unpardonable audacity, for a member of Congress to think for himself upon any subject, where the President had thought proper to think for him. At the risk, however, of shocking the gentleman still more, I will tell him that I never was, nor ever pretended to be, a great admirer of Gen. Jackson, nor ever thought him a fit person for the Presidency. At the first election which took place after I came of age, I acted with the democratic party, and voted for Mr. *Crawford*. He was the only person voted for in this State, in whose success I felt any great interest.—When the contest was narrowed down between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams, I voted for the former as the choice of evils, nor do I regret the vote: subsequent experience has satisfied me, that Gen. Jackson, impetuous and ungovernable as he undoubtedly was, is nevertheless a better man than Mr. Adams.

The gentleman says, if he remembers aright, on one occasion, I praised John Q. Adams. Now, sir, having plead guilty to so many of his charges, I trust he will believe me, when I deny this. The course of that gentleman, whilst I was associated with him, met with my unqualified disapprobation. What the gentleman alludes to, I presume is, that in a debate which took place in the House of Representatives in 1830, in allusion to the charge brought against Mr. Clay of having been guilty of bargain, intrigue and corruption, in procuring the office of Secretary of State, I did say, "it was a calumny which should be sent back to the filthy kennel where it was engendered."

And, sir, in what sort of a community do we live, that a public man cannot render justice to a political opponent, without being rebuked for it, and having his motives questioned! I trust that I may never be that spiritless and soulless thing which would shrink from such a duty.

Who is *Henry Clay*, that any American citizen should be afraid to do him justice? He is, sir, one of those gallant spirits, occasionally sent among us, to exalt and ennoble our species. During the darkest and gloomiest period of the war, when division at home and insult from abroad, threatened our free institutions with annihilation, he was the same ardent and enthusiastic patriot he has ever been. He was then the idol of the democratic party, and if amidst our angry political divisions, he has been jostled from his old associates, I trust the time is not far distant, when a generous people will amply repay him the debt of gratitude which they owe him for his long and eminent civil services.

The gentleman from Buncombe, accuses me of being what he calls a "fence man," for having on several occasions thought for myself, and voted against my political friends. He yet takes good care not to specify the votes, and let them be condemned by their individual merits. I would say to the gentleman, that I defy him to point out a single vote given by me, during the eight years I served in Congress, the justness and prudence of which, has not been ratified by the people, in the late Presidential election. If this constitutes a fence politician, I wish to God we had more of them.

It is a very common practice, Mr. Speaker, to attribute the present condition of the country entirely to Gen. Jackson. This, sir, is unjust. Gen. Jackson had his faults, but if the Congress of the United States had acted with the firmness and independence becoming their stations; if they had not manifested the most pusillanimous subserviency to the President, he never would have trampled on them as he did. They, however, thought, I suppose, with the gentleman from Buncombe, that they were elected as his friends, and they were therefore bound to obey him.

It is melancholy to find, sir, such notions as these prevailing throughout the country, and even to some extent among intelligent men, the President is every thing, the Congress nothing, the President's opinions control the Government, the legislature has barely the poor privilege of squabbling about their daily rations. There can, sir, be no efficient reform of our Government, until we reform this monstrous abuse, restore to your members of Congress the right of individual and independent opinion, let them be tried and condemned by their constituents alone, and then the people will have for their agents, men of some pride of character, without which, there can be no security for the performance of their duties.

The gentleman says "for a great while after the nomination of Gen. Harrison, I was opposed to him." This is not exactly so, but I will not dispute with the gentleman about small errors, it would be insufferably tedious to do so. I admit I was opposed to the Harrisburg Convention, and bitterly regretted the result of their deliberations. I knew but little of Gen. Harrison. He was known to the country generally as a successful General, but of his civil qualifications, I, with the country generally, knew nothing. We have, since that time, both of us, become more enlightened. I thought, moreover, there was a man in the Whig ranks, who had done more for the party than any man in the nation, a man pre-eminent for ability, who had borne our standard aloft in the darkest hour of our contest, and had frequently saved it from capture. Need I say that man was *Henry Clay*, or that the whole South looked to him as alone entitled to the nomination; and I firmly believe, the timidity of his friends alone, has prevented him from now being the President elect of the United States.

I am not, sir, an admirer of this new doctrine of availability. The people owe much to those public servants who serve them long and faithfully, in the civil walks of life, and ingratitude is a dark and heavy crime in nations, as well as individuals.

It is, moreover, unwise policy in the people, to treat with ingratitude, those persons who are best qualified to serve them. If the wise and the long tried are driven from their service by indifference or ill treatment, who will ultimately fill the public councils! The time-serving and the grovelling. It is fortunate for the country, that Gen. Harrison's character, upon investigation, proves to be so irreproachable. The precedent, however, was a bad one, and I hope it will not be again adopted. I trust the stock of military Presidents will not be engrafted upon the country.

Moreover, these national conventions are extremely unfavorable to the relative strength of the South, and the smaller States of the Union. They are an admirably devised scheme for giving the whole control of the Presidential election to the large States, and if they become the settled policy of the country, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, will hereafter always decide who is to be President.

The Constitution of the United States intended, whenever there was a division in the electoral college, the election of President should be made in the House of Representatives, when the vote should be by States, giving to the smaller equal rights with the larger States. This is, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, a feature of that instrument, invaluable to the South, and one which we ought most strictly to adhere to. We are the weaker portion of the confederation, and the time is not far distant, when our influence in the Presidential election will be our only security for our peculiar institutions.

For this reason, I, together with a large portion of the Whig party, denounced the Baltimore convention which nominated Mr. Van Buren. For the same reason, I was opposed to the Harrisburg convention. The system is a bad one, and it is in vain to say we are compelled to resort to it. The wise page of history tells us all bad precedents had a good beginning, and by what reasoning a States' right man can justify such a system, is to me extraordinary, unless he resides in a large State, and believes any means of gaining power justifiable. I forbear, however, Mr. Speaker, of going farther into this subject; it is a very important one, and well deserves the mature consideration of the Southern people. I have thus briefly alluded to it, in order to indicate the reason of my hostility to the Harrisburg convention; a hostility which had nothing to do with Gen. Harrison's nomination, but is of a much older date, and I think amply justified both by the letter and design of the constitution. The gentleman from Buncombe asks, "whoever did hear during the late canvass, that this matter, (viz: the improvement at Nag's Head,) formed a part of the Whig doctrine! Here I take issue with the gentleman, and say most emphatically, that it formed a prominent part of the Whig doctrine. Gen. Jackson, in the height of his power, never denied that it was the duty of the Federal Government to improve the harbors and inlets of the country; he even permitted the constitution to ascend the rivers as high as tide water. Mr. Monroe in his celebrated veto of the Cumberland road bill, acknowledged the power in the Federal Government to appropriate money to all improvements, which were general and not local; nor did I believe that there was any intelligent politician in this country, until I saw Judge Mangum's confession of faith, who seriously entertained the opinion, that the Federal Government had no power to appropriate a cent for any improvement without the District of Columbia.

All I can say is, if this opinion be a sound one, we have made a most foolish compact; we have given to the Federal Government the power of taxing our commerce in every port and harbor of the Union, and have denied to that Government the power of applying one cent to the indispensable wants of that commerce. Fortunately, however, for the country, the gentleman is not an oracle of the Whig party; he may be sound authority in Buncombe, but I doubt whether his authority extends far beyond that ancient and extensive dominion. We have, however, the most undoubted testimony, that Nag's Head is a part of the Whig creed. Why was it, that the entire North, during the last summer, was loud and bitter in their complaints; that the Van Buren party, during the last session of Congress, in consequence of the poverty of the treasury, omitted, for the first time in a series of years, to pass the annual harbor bill! And, sir, has it not been a constant theme of denunciation against the two last administrations, that whilst they were squandering millions on the harbors of the North, and of Lake Erie, scarcely a dollar found its way South of the Potomac river? The work at Nag's Head is an improvement strictly national in its character, and is far removed from all contested questions about internal improvement by the General Government; and if it is not a part of the Whig creed, I am at a loss to know what we have been contending for. At all events, if it is not, I will say that I have been most egregiously deceived; and if the gentleman speaks by authority for the Whigs of North Carolina, when he throws overboard the Nag's Head matter, I entreat him to throw me with it. I am not desirous of acting with any party that can be governed by such narrow and selfish principles.

The gentleman from Buncombe, bids me good morning as a political associate. He supposes, because I denounce in strong terms certain proceedings here this winter, as extremely selfish and illiberal, that I must of course abandon my political associations. He seems to be incapable of recognizing any bond of union, but a satisfaction with a division of the spoils. I do not permit any man, nor any set of men, to indicate to me a line of conduct. I have supported the election of Gen. Harrison, because I thought the country required a change. I have associated with the Whig party, because I supposed they advocated principles which are dear to me as an American citizen. I believe they are the friends of an efficient and economical administration of the Federal Government; that whilst they will administer its lawful and admitted powers for the benefit of the whole community, they will leave to the States the uncontrolled regulation of their domestic affairs. That they will bring back the Government to its ancient republican tact, and whilst they weed out its corruptions, and expel from its service the unworthy, they will invite around the national standard, the good, the intelligent, and the upright of all parties. When I am convinced by better authority than the gentleman from Buncombe, that they do not mean to do this, I will quit them, but not till then.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

Thursday, December 31.

SENATE.

The engrossed bill to amend the Revised Statute concerning Registers; and the engrossed bill to make elections uniform in the State, were each read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Union, was rejected on its second reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Edwards in the Chair, on the bill for the establishment and better regulation of common schools; and after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Dockery, Shepard, Reid, McDiarmid, Waddell, Bond and Cooper participated, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Message was received from his Excellency, Gov. Dudley, transmitting a communication from the Hon. Edw. Stanly, tendering to the Legislature the present of certain valuable books therein named; when, on motion of Mr. Russell, it was ordered that the Message and communication be referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Library.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition from the counties of Buncombe and Yancy for the erection of a new county. The report was concurred in.

The engrossed Resolution concerning the Statue of Washington, was read the first time.

Mr. Hill presented the following Resolutions concerning the Public Domain, and Mr. Boyden an additional Resolution on the same subject, which were ordered to be printed, and are as follows:

"Whereas, we believe that each of the United States being a party to the National compact, possesses an interest in the Public Domain proportioned to the Federal population of each, or in the terms of the compact, according to the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure; and we see with regret that by the introduction of bills called "Pre-emption bills," "Graduation bills," and other measures into the Congress of the United States, manifest injustice is intended to the older members of the confederacy:

Be it therefore Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn in the most decided manner, any act by the Congress of the United States, whatever title it may bear, which contemplates a disposition of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, otherwise than as set forth in the deeds of cession from the several States.

Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a bill, directing the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Domain among the States in an equitable ratio, to be used by the States for Internal Improvement, Education, or any other purpose, as may be deemed expedient by the several States receiving said distribution.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

Mr. Boyden's Resolution:

Resolved further, That Congress ought at once to pass a law ceding to the old States for the promotion of Education, such portions of the Public Domain, as shall correspond in a just degree with that already ceded to the new States for the same object.

The Resolutions respecting the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet being under consideration,

Mr. G. W. Caldwell moved to strike out the word "*requested*" where it occurs in the Resolutions, and to insert the word "*instructed*."

Mr. Robards called for a division of the question. The question then being on *striking out* the word "requested," it was decided in the negative by a vote of 68 to 43.

The bill to extend the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was read the second time, and postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 93 to 19.

Mr. Winston, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject had been referred, reported that it is not expedient to alter or amend the "Book debt Law," which report was concurred in.

Friday, January 1.

SENATE.

Mr. Worth presented a bill to incorporate the Union Institute Library Society; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Stanly, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled, 25 to 17.

Messrs. Gaither, Wilson, Waddell and Ward, were appointed to form the Senate's branch of the Committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of Gov. Morehead, appointed to take place this day at 12 o'clock. Mr. Gaither, from said Committee, made a report thereon; and the hour having arrived, the Senate repaired to the Commons Hall, to witness the ceremony; after which, they returned to their chamber, and again proceeded to business.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was chiefly consumed in the consideration of the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. We were not present, and have been unable to learn who participated in the debate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Robards, from the Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of the Town of Henderson, reported a bill to establish the Tobacco Planters' Bank of Henderson. Said bill was read the first time, and

Mr. G. W. Caldwell moved that it be rejected; which motion was decided in the negative by a vote of 59 to 44. Whereupon said bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Guthrie presented a bill to provide a copy of the "North Carolina Justice" for each Magistrate of the State, and

Mr. Rand submitted a bill, founded on a petition of certain citizens, to extend and enlarge the boundaries of the City of Raleigh.

Said bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Burns presented a bill to alter the mode of appointing Constables in the State; which was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. J. Barnes, rejected.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill relating to Vagrants, which was read the first and second times and passed.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, both branches of the General Assembly convened in the Commons Hall, to witness the inauguration of the Governor elect.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing that the Resolution adopted by the two Houses, to adjourn *sine die* on Monday next, be rescinded, which was concurred in by a vote of 73 to 36.

The following Resolutions were offered and laid on the table, to-wit:

By Mr. W. J. T. Miller, a Resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday the 7th inst.

By Mr. McCollum, that no new bills be received in this House after this day.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the subject of Common Schools, Mr. Mills in the chair, and after some time spent in the consideration thereof, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; which was granted.

Saturday, January 2.

SENATE.

Mr. Shepard, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the resolution inquiring into the expediency and practicability of removing the obstructions to navigation in Neuse River, made a report thereon, recommending it as a work urgently demanding the attention of the Legislature. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clingman introduced a bill to incorporate the Hercules Turnpike Company; and Mr. Worth, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Union Institute Academy; which passed their first reading.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards in the Chair, on the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and reported the bill to the Senate with sundry amendments; when, Mr. Mitchell moved further to amend the bill, by striking out all the first section, except the enacting clause; which motion, together with the bill, were laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to prevent the obstruction of fish passing up the Roanoke and Cashie rivers, was, after much discussion, indefinitely postponed.

The balance of the day was consumed in the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, which, after much discussion, was rejected by a vote of 58 to 52.

After the House had voted, and before the result was declared, Mr. Spruill demanded the right to vote, declaring at the same time, that he was a Stockholder in said Company. The Speaker decided that he had no right to vote, according to the Rule of Order, and the name of Mr. Spruill was not called.

Monday, January 4.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to prevent the transportation of slaves on rail roads, stages, &c. without written permissions from their owners. Read first time and passed.

Mr. Wilson presented resolutions, requiring the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to furnish the Legislature with certain statements of the proceedings of the Company in relation to the guarantee of the State for the loan authorised at the last session, and on his failure to do so, requiring the Attorney General to file a bill against the Company, requiring compliance; which were read first time and passed.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill to unite the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards; which passed the first reading and was ordered to be printed.

The bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools, was taken up, amended, passed its second reading, and laid on the table.

Mr. Hellen presented resolutions appropriating $20,000 for removing obstructions to steam navigation in Neuse River; which passed their first reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following engrossed bill and Resolution received from the Senate, were each read the first time and passed, to-wit:

The bill to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company; and

The Resolution concerning Lumber River.

Mr. Burns presented a bill to incorporate the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, which was read the first time and passed.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, which had been rejected on Saturday last, was now, on motion of Mr. J. P. Caldwell, reconsidered:—And on motion of Mr. Robards, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that said bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House. To this proposition the Senate agreed, and appointed on their part Messrs. Edwards, Waddell, Shepard, Mitchell and Kerr. Messrs. Barringer, C. Jones, Rand, McClenahan, and Eaton, were appointed on the part of the Commons.

Mr. Barringer presented a Bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts for the counties of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg.

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1831, entitled an act to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts for the county of Moore: and

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation, were each read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Resolution in favor of the Public Treasurer was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill, in addition to the Revised Statutes, entitled an act for the prevention of frauds and fraudulent conveyances, which was read the first time, passed, and, on motion of Mr. B. referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill upon the subject of a Penitentiary was read the second time and passed by a vote of 77 to 31.

The bill to prevent frauds in the execution of Deeds of Trust, was postponed indefinitely—62 to 39.

The Preamble and Resolutions relating to the Public Domain were considered separately, and each one passed by a large majority: whereupon, they were ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, January 5.

SENATE.

Mr. Bynum, from the Committee on the subject, reported Resolutions declaring that Congress has the Constitutional power to charter a National Bank, as a fiscal grant of the General Government, and as a regulator of the exchanges of the Country; and that it is the duty of that body to establish such an institution whenever, in their wisdom, they may deem it necessary and proper; which were read and sent to the Commons, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Montgomery presented a bill supplemental to the act to establish a County by the name of Stanly; which passed its three several readings, and was ordered to be *engrossed*.

The bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools was further amended, passed the third reading, and ordered to be *engrossed*—29 to 17.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to attach a part of Iredell to Wilkes, passed its third and last reading, and was ordered to be *enrolled*.

The resolution in favor of the Treasurer and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, was rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Resolution calling upon the Public Treasurer for certain information relating to the Public Funds, was, after much discussion, passed. [This Resolution orders the publication of all the transactions of the Literary Fund, embracing the loans made by that Board, the names of the debtors, securities, &c.]

The bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning the appointment of Guardians and the management of Orphans and their estates; and

The bill to regulate the measurement of Ton and Square Timber and Saw Mill Lumber, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to establish and regulate Common Schools throughout the State, was made the order of the day, beginning to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and every subsequent day at that hour, until disposed of, and having precedence of all other matter.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to amend the Revised Statute, entitled an act to prevent frauds and fraudulent conveyances.

The bill relating to Vagrants.

The bill to compel the Militia Officers of Mecklenburg county to drill three days in each year.

The bill to repeal an act directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named, as far as respects the County of Randolph.

The bill, giving to the county of Henderson a Superior Court of Law and Equity; and

The bill in favor of poor Debtors, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be *engrossed*.

Mr. Mendenhall presented a bill to improve the State Road from Reddie's river to the Tennessee line, by way of Jefferson in Ashe county, which was read the first time and passed.

The Bill concerning the collection of fines and costs from free negroes and free persons of colour, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Wednesday, January 6.

SENATE.

Mr. Spruill presented a resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* on Monday next; which was negatived 31 to 8. Mr. Gaither moved to strike out *sine die*, and insert in lieu thereof, "until the first Monday of January, 1842," and he then moved that the resolution and amendment be laid on the table, which was negatived, 24 to 21. Mr. Edwards moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow, which was negatived 23 to 22. After some further ineffectual propositions to amend, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

Mr. Hellen presented a bill to alter and amend the act to incorporate the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company, passed in 1836; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to establish a new county by the name of Cleaveland; the engrossed bill to establish a county by the name of Caldwell, and the engrossed bill concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation for Cape Fear river, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

A great number of bills and resolutions of a private nature, were acted on during the evening session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill, supplemental to an act entitled an act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Stanly, was read the first, second, and third times, passed, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The engrossed bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools, was read the first time and passed. By consent the bill was read the second time. Mr. Boyden moved to amend the bill by striking out from the first section the words "exclusive of monies arising from Swamp Lands." This amendment was lost by 6 votes, there being 52 yeas, 58 nays. Mr. Cardwell then moved to amend it by striking out of the bill, wherever it occurs, the term "Federal Population." On this question much debate ensued, in which Messrs. C. Jones, Boyden, Cardwell, Winston, McCollum, Brogden and H. C. Jones, supported the amendment, and Messrs. Eaton, Moore, Hill, Paine, Smith, Spruill, Reid, Robards, J. R. Gilliam and G. W. Caldwell, opposed it.

This amendment was lost by 10 votes, there being 52 for, and 62 against it.

After further discussion, the Bill was laid on the table.

The Bill to give the County of Cherokee a Superior Court of Law and Equity;

The Bill to amend the Law concerning the fees of Coroners; and

The Bill to amend the 53d Chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning the Governor, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee raised on Banks and Bank Suspensions, made a Report; which, on motion of Mr. Winston, was, with the documents therein referred to, transmitted to the Senate, proposing that they be printed.

The Bill concerning Deputy Sheriffs, was, on motion of Mr. Moore, postponed indefinitely.

Some twenty or thirty Private Bills passed their second reading.

Raleigh, January 8.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Two additional Counties have been made in the West, since our last—making three altogether. The first, Stanly, was taken from Montgomery—the second, Cleaveland, from Rutherford and Lincoln—the third, Caldwell, from Burke and Wilkes.

In the Senate, yesterday, Messrs. Clingman and Bynum made admirable Speeches on the bill authorizing a State subscription of $5,000 to the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road.

Both Houses, it is expected, will adjourn *sine die*, on Monday next.—*Register.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR.

The Inauguration of the Governor-elect, John M. Morehead, took place on Friday last, at 12 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Commons, in presence of both branches of the Legislature, and a numerous auditory. He was attended by his Excellency, Gov. Dudley, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the following Committee of Arrangements, viz: Messrs. Mendenhall, Biggs, J. B. Jones and Russel, of the House, and Messrs. Gaither, Wilson, Waddell and Ward, of the Senate. The Oaths of Office having been administered by Chief Justice Ruffin, Governor Morehead expressed his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him by the people of North Carolina, in the following pertinent Address, in which, it will be seen, he declares his determination to aid the State in its onward march to the first rank among her sisters, and to act as the Governor of THE STATE, and not of A PARTY.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

In obedience to the requisition of the Constitution, I have appeared before you, and have taken the oaths prescribed, before I enter upon the duties of the Executive Office, to which I have been called by my fellow citizens of North Carolina.

I assure you it is with unfeigned diffidence that I enter upon the discharge of these high duties; and if I may not hope to bring as much ability into the Executive Chair as now leaves it, I will yet endeavor, in the discharge of my official duties, to rival the zeal of him whose seat I am now about to occupy: And I shall be more than fortunate, if at the expiration of my term of service, it may be said of me, as it may be well said of him, "well done thou good and faithful."

I desire to discharge my duties as it becomes the Governor of the State, *and of the whole State;* I desire to be the Executive of the People, *and of the whole People;* and it shall be my constant endeavor so to discharge those duties, that the Laws suggested by your wisdom—and by the wisdom of those who have gone before you—shall be so administered, that all the beneficial results anticipated may be fully realized.

I shall be happy to co-operate with you in bringing into active operation, all the elements of greatness and of usefulness with which our State is so abundantly blest.

Other States have outstripped us in the career of improvement, and in the developement of their natural resources—but North Carolina will stand a favorable comparison with most of her sister States, in her natural advantages—her great extent of fertile soil—her great variety of production—her exhaustless deposites of mineral wealth—her extraordinary water-power, inviting to Manufactures—all, all combine to give her advantages that few other States possess.

Whatever measures you may adopt to encourage Agriculture, to induce the Husbandman, while he toils and sweats, to hope that his labors will be duly rewarded; whatever measures you may adopt to facilitate Commerce, and to aid Industry in all the departments of life to reap its full reward, will meet with my cordial approbation.

And I am happy to find that the action of one of your bodies has anticipated a suggestion that I had intended to make;—I allude to the subject of opening Roanoke Inlet. This is a work, if practicable, of the first importance to North Carolina; it is a work in which the State is deeply interested—recent surveys, conducted by scientific skill, have shown that the work is practicable, and if so, it should be *certainly executed*.

The Commerce and Navigation of the Nation would be greatly benefitted by it—and if there be any work which the Federal Government ought to execute, and which steers clear of all Constitutional objection, this is the work. Thousands of dollars are yearly spent to improve the navigation of rivers within the limits of some of the States, whilst this would be an improvement by which the Atlantic itself would be introduced within our borders.

If the General Government cannot execute a work of this description, or if it can and will not, then do we derive but little advantage from our Federal association; we should not ask the execution of this work by the General Government as a boon, but demand it as a *right*—and I hope the time is not far distant, when the applications of North Carolina to the General Government for her rights, will not be disregarded;—therefore, whatever duties you may choose to assign me, to bring this subject to the attention of the General Government, will be most cheerfully performed.—As there may be another session of Congress before our Legislative body may meet again, and as it is probable no action will be taken on the subject at this session of Congress, I would respectfully suggest that any communications which you may direct to be made, should be made to the next session of Congress as well as to this.

It is equally our duty, fellow-citizens, to attend to our moral and intellectual cultivation, for upon this depends our continuance as a free and happy people. Our State possesses in her University, an institution that will compare favorably with any other in the Union, at which a portion of our youth can be well educated—we have a number of Academies and other high Schools at which another portion can receive excellent educations; but it is to our Common Schools, in which *every child* can receive the rudiments of an education—that our attention should be mainly directed. Our system is yet in its infancy—it will require time and experience to give to it its greatest perfection, our Literary Fund should be carefully husbanded and increased, and I doubt not. in due time, the Legislative wisdom of the State will perfect the system as far as human sagacity can do it. And no part of my official duty will be performed with more pleasure than that part, which may aid in bringing about that happy result.

Nothing so surely indicates the happiness and prosperity of a people, as numerous School-houses well filled, during the week; and Churches well crowded on the Sabbath, and the latter is sure to follow the former. If we desire to perpetuate our glorious political institutions, we must give to all our *people* moral and intellectual cultivation—that man who improves his intellect for six days in the week, and on the seventh, endeavors to give it the proper direction, from the precepts of our Holy Religion, who learns to do unto others as he would they should do unto him—*that man will never become a Tyrant—and he can never be made a slave.*

Believing, as I do, that comity and good feeling should exist between the General Government and all the members of the Confederacy—I shall endeavor, while I have the honor to preside over North Carolina, on every occasion that may offer, to meet them with courtesy to which they are justly entitled—and which a due self-respect and the dignity of our State require should be shown.

I will cheerfully yield to the General Government all the powers to which it is entitled, from a fair and proper construction and interpretation of the Constitution—while, on the other hand, I shall carefully maintain, protect and defend the rights which partain to our own State.

I shall be extremely careful to see, that North Carolina, when she speaks in her sovereign character, has a right so to speak—and when she does so speak, *through her great seal—the emblem of her*
sovereignty—while I have the honor to contr
it must be—it shall be respected.
The days of our political existence, under ou
sent happy form of Government, are num
when the States shall permit *their sovereignty*
contemned, and *their great seals to be scoffed a*
disregarded.
In a word, fellow-citizens, whatever measur
may adopt to advance the prosperity of our
and the happiness of our citizens, will meet w
hearty co-operation.
I cannot conclude my remarks without con
lating you and myself, upon the time and pl
our meeting. This splendid edifice has near
proached its completion. You are the first le
tive body that ever had the honor to assemble
splendid Halls. I am the first Executive th
had the honor to be installed within its durable
It will endure as a monument, for ages to co
the munificence, liberality and taste of the
which we live. There is a moral effect produ
the erection of such an edifice as this—it w
in the chain of time, to link the past with the f
And if ever that proud spirit, that has ever c
terized us—which has ever been ready to ass
rights and to avenge its wrongs—which ex
itself at the Regulation Battle of 1770—which
with more brilliance at the Mecklenburg Decla
of Independence in 1775—and which bold
clared for Independence in 1776,—if ever that
spirit shall become craven in time to come, an
not dare animate the bosom of a freeman—le
upon this monument—*and remember the gl*
institutions under which its foundations wer
and the noble people by whom it was rear
then let it become a slave *if it can.*
May it endure for ages to come—may it
until time itself shall grow old—may a th
years find these Halls still occupied by Freem
gislating for a free and happy people.

James T. Littlejohn, Esq. of Gran
County, has been appointed Private Secr
ry to his Excellency, Gov. Morehead.
Registe

Supreme Court.—The following ge
men have been admitted to the practic
the Law in the Superior Courts of
State, by the Judges of the Supreme C
viz:—William J. Long of Randolph, W
liam R. Walker of Hillsborough, Albe
Williamson of Lincoln, and W. H.
Smith of Hertford.
And the following have obtained C
Court Licences, viz:—William W. H
of this City, Thomas G. Haughton o
denton, Robert W. Lassiter of Gran
C. H. Wiley of Guilford, Zera Hamil
Elizabeth City, and D. R. Goodloe of
ford.—*Register.*

Bank of the State.—The annual me
of the Stockholders of this Institution
held at their Banking House, in this C
on yesterday. Gov. Swain presided.
Report of the President exhibits the c
tion of the Bank in the most gratifying
The old Directors were all re-elected.—

Gen. Edward B. Dudley laid dow
emblems and cares of office on the 1st.
returned to our community, after an abs
of four years, on the 4th.
Our citizens hail him as a faithful
well tried public servant; and as an ol
beloved townsman and friend. No Gov
of North Carolina has ever discharged
executive duties with more credit to
self or honour to the State, than has Ed
B. Dudley.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Historical Society.—A State Literary
Historical Society was recently form
this City. Hon. Duncan Cameron
elected President; Professor Mitchell
Louis D. Henry, Esq's. Vice Presid
Hugh McQueen, Esq. Corresponding
retary; and Gov. Swain, Judge Battle,
liam H. Haywood, Jr. James B. Sh
and Perrin H. Busbee, Esquires, Exec
Committee.—*Raleigh Register.*

Correspondence of the Savannah Republ
FLORIDA, December
Gentlemen—A few beams of light do occas
burst through the sombre clouds which ha
this ill-fated territory. Since the surrender
Indians at Fort King of which I notified you
informed that a considerable number have co
at Fort No. 4. (near Cedar Keys) and delivere
their rifles to Maj. Belknap. The bringing in
delivering up their arms is the best possible ev
of their sincerity. These are the same wh
Gen. Armistead in council at Fort King; and
believed by many, that the bands of Heleck
nuggee, and Tigertail, will both come in. It
moured that this latter chief and Coacoochee
recently quarreled and fought—probably in c
quence of the determination of the latter to ho
and fight to the last. The party which came
Fort King, (13 in number) also gave up their
and have been sent to Tampa Bay.
The 7th Infantry have come in from their s
ing, and as I predicted, were unsuccessful.
Very truly, yours.
P. S.—The Express just arrived, says 70 I
have come in at Pontarassa.

We have received a letter dated at Fort He
E. F. on the 30th ult. which states that the ex
rider reports that Lieut. Sherwood, a sergeant
three men were killed. Also, Mrs. Montgo
wife of Lieutenant Montgomery, 7th Infantry.—
soldiers killed were part of an escort of ten me
"TAMPA, Dec. 23. 18
"Tiger Tail's son and brother, with several o
have come into Fort King, and surrendered t
selves. Tiger Tail himself is daily expected.
his arrival the party will be sent to Tampa und
escort which is required as a security against i
ruption from the Miccosukies. Among the deleg
is a nephew of Echo-emathle, the principal chief o
Tallahassees. This man was sent out to brin
that chief, and has returned with him, his son,
six or eight others, who are now at Fort No. 4,
Cedar Keys. The son has gone out again to
in his father's brother, but has not yet returned.
far, then, as the Tallahassee tribe is concerned
prospects are certainly flattering. A portion o
Delegation are now in the neighborhood of
Creek, collecting their brethren—the Seminole
per. Seventy or eighty of these had sometime
already collected, and were on their way in
were unfortunately alarmed and dispersed, on s
an armed boat's crew, who were out scouting.

Loco Foco Reasoning, or cause and
fect.—An amusing incident occurred ye
day, in a neighboring town. As a ge
man was passing up street, he was acc
by a woman, evidently in bad humor.
"Well, Mr. B., I suppose every thing
be higher, now you have got Harrison
"Oh no," answered the gentleman.
expect not." But as she still insisted
would be the effect, he asked her to n
an instance. "Why," says she, "the
tea; it has riz to one dollar a pound—I
the d—l had him!!

Erasing an Endorsement is Forg
—The Supreme Court of Ohio deci
recently, that an endorsement on a
purporting that a partial payment had
made, and which endorsement was wr
by the maker in the presence, with the
currence, and by the direction of the p
is a receipt, the alteration or erasur
which by the payee will be forgery.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1841.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—For reasons stated last week, we are driven to the adoption of the following rules, which will be strictly adhered to, and to which we ask the particular attention of those who are in arrears.

1st. All payments made before the 1st day of May next, where the amount due is not exceeding five years, will be received at the rate of $3 per annum. All amounts above five years, at the rate of $3 50, whether paid before or after the 1st of May next. After the 1st of May, $3 50 per annum will invariably be required on all amounts of two years and upwards, whether existing on that day or contracted subsequently.

2d. On the 1st of May, in every case when five years and upwards are due, the name of the delinquent will be stricken from our list, and steps taken either to collect the amount, or if the subscriber be beyond our reach, to expose him, so as to put other Editors on their guard.

3d. Hereafter, no new subscriber will be received, without a payment in advance, unless he be so known, personally or by reputation, as to afford an assurance of his ability and intention to pay.

January 12, 1841.

THE LEGISLATURE.—It is probable that the Assembly adjourned yesterday, though we have no news later than Saturday last.

Up to that time, the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Road had been *rejected*, in the House *by the votes of two of the Wake members*, and in the Senate by 28 to 20.

The Raleigh and Western Turnpike bill had also been rejected, by what vote we did not learn.

The School Bill was still under consideration.

Gov. Morehead's Inaugural Address, in another column, is dignified, manly, and truly North Carolinian. It must be satisfactory to all parties; and elicits the strongest expressions of admiration from his political friends.

THE NEW CABINET.—A letter from a Member of Congress, whose opinion is entitled to weight, informs us that Mr. Sergeant of Pennsylvania is spoken of as most likely to fill the office of Secretary of the Treasury; and that "it is thought probable that the Navy Department may be offered to some citizen of North Carolina, and Gov. Swain is spoken of. This, however, is mere conjecture." It is well understood, we believe, that Mr. Webster will be Secretary of State.

Our correspondent adds.—

"In reference to a called or extra session of Congress, the Whigs will do all in their power to prevent the necessity of such an occurrence; but should the present administration fail to do their duty, as present appearances strongly indicate, in providing for the exhausted and impoverished Treasury, and in addition to that force upon Gen. Harrison the odious responsibility of enforcing the Sub-Treasury Law, and requiring next summer all the debtors to the government to pay one-half their dues in *gold and silver*—a called session may be resorted to. I fear such an event may be looked for, and that those who now have the power to prevent it will not incur the responsibility of providing the means of meeting the demands against the government, and would rather see the new administration burthened with it."

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.—We renew the expression of our pleasure at the opportunity of publishing this Statesman-like speech, abounding as it does with genuine Republican sentiments, couched in language, strong, but perfectly consistent with the dignity and decorum of debate. It gives us high pleasure to find, that whilst he completely vindicates himself from the charge, and even the suspicion, of being a wavering politician, he vindicates, at the same time, the right of a Representative to hold himself free from the trammels of Executive dictation, and to pursue the dictates of his own conscience rather than those of party, where the two come in conflict. It has been the crying evil of the last 12 years, that the Jackson Van Buren party in Congress has been governed by one will—moved by one impulse—and that will promulgated by the President. He whom the Constitution designed to be the mere executor of the will of the People as developed by Congress, became by this means the Master of Congress and of the People. For refusing to submit to this degrading vassalage of the conscience to the will of a popular President, Mr. Shepard deserves the gratitude of his State—of his Country.—for he was among the first to lead the way in the long, arduous, and almost hopeless struggle which has eventuated in our present glorious victory. To find such a man read out of the Whig party for a free canvass of public matters, whether those matters occurred in a Caucus or in the Senate Chamber, was what we could *not* silently consent to; and no candid man can read Mr. Shepard's speech in this paper, without admitting that we did him only justice. It gives us pleasure to learn, that the hue and cry against him among a portion of the Whigs, and the elation of the Van Buren members at the supposed prospect of a schism in the Whig ranks, subsided before the close of the session into a very general conviction that he was right in the main, and had ably sustained himself. That his object was accomplished, may be seen in the increased interest excited in his favorite scheme, the project of opening Roanoke Inlet, which received the strongest approval of our new Executive, and of both Houses of the Legislature.

There is evidence of far-reaching sagacity in the detail Mr. Shepard gives of his course on the Land Bill in 1832, when, in opposition to his party friends in Congress, and especially the Southern members, he voted for that Bill. Well does he remark, that if the Land bill had passed then, as the South might have passed it, North Carolina would have received $3,000,000 before this; there would have accrued no Surplus Revenue, to be squandered by a prodigal administration, and run away with by rogues; and the most important vexed question of the day would have been settled. What would not North Carolina now give for the ability to pass that bill, and to recall the lost millions?

There are two subjects upon which we dissent from Mr. Shepard.

We have no objection to the two Senators being selected from the same section of the State, or even from the same county, provided the selection be good in itself. We have abundant precedents. Nathaniel Macon and James Turner were both selected from the county of Warren, an Eastern county, almost on the Virginia line. Again; Mr. Macon and Gov. Branch lived in different counties it is true; but not more than 25 miles apart, we believe, and both Eastern men. No one ever complained of this, so far as we recollect, though at that time the two sections of the State were strongly arrayed against each other on the Convention question, which is now happily settled.

The other point on which we dissent, is, his hostility to a National Convention *because* the large States have a greater influence in such a body than the smaller ones. This cannot be avoided. Their proportional influence would undoubtedly be felt in that selection with or without a Convention. The fact that New York would vote for a particular candidate, would go farther in fixing the public mind upon him, than the fact that Delaware would vote for him. And where can be the objection to this: New York has the larger vote, when it comes to a vote. We cannot deprive her of it, and we would not if we could. It is hers by virtue of her immense population. We lose no part of our relative strength in Convention, any more than we do in Electoral votes.

But these are immaterial matters. With the general tone and sentiments of Mr. Shepard we are highly pleased, and beg our readers to give him a hearing.

COTTON has sold in this market within a few days as high as $9 75.

THE CENSUS.—The last Star contains the abstract of the Census, in each county in the State, which we intend to publish, as soon as we find time to make out three additional columns, which seem to be necessary to its completeness, to-wit, a column showing the *aggregate* population of each county; another showing the increase in each, where there has been an increase; and a third showing the decrease, where such has occurred.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—An interesting Historical and Statistical account of this Institution, contained in a Message from Gov. Dudley to the Legislature, has been published, and shall have a place in the Observer as soon as we can find room.

We observe with pleasure, in the proceedings of the U. S. Senate last week, that Mr. Graham, of this State, introduced a bill to cause monuments to be erected to the memory of Brigadier General Francis Nash and Brigadier General William Davidson.

It will be recollected, that Gen. Nash, a native of this State, was killed, whilst in command of the N. Carolina line, at the battle of Germantown, on the 4th of October 1777.

Gen. Davidson, of Mecklenburg county, joined the North Carolina line at the commencement of the war, and served under Nash, in the above campaigns, and afterwards with the main army, until in 1779, his troops were detached to reinforce the Southern army. He was killed whilst gallantly contesting the passage of the Catawba by Lord Cornwallis, on the 1st of Feb. 1781. In gratitude for his long and distinguished services, Congress, the same year, authorized the Governor and Council of North Carolina to erect a monument to his memory; but the design has never been accomplished. The object of Mr. Graham is now to carry into effect this neglected duty.

See Mr. Mock's advertisement of Fruit Trees, Flower Roots, &c. His Catalogue contains a great variety of choice Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, &c. &c.

The Southern Literary Messenger for January is at hand, with its inviting pages of beautiful print, and varied matter. We regret to see, in an eloquent address to his subscribers, on the New Year, that amidst much of thankfulness, the Editor, like most other Editors, has reason to complain of short payments.

U. S. BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—This Institution has published a full statement of its affairs, prepared at the late annual meeting. The effect is something very like a panic. Its stock, which was worth about $65 before, fell in two days to $50 per share. Exchange on Philadelphia also fell, showing a doubt as to the ability of the Banks there to resume. A few days will settle that question.

The Franklin Bank of Baltimore has suspended, or failed.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The gratifying intelligence contained in a postscript to our last paper, of the surrender and capture of a considerable number of Seminoles, is confirmed. See another part of this paper.

Gen. Gaines is delivering lectures in all the large cities on the subject of a comprehensive plan of national defence. And his wife always follows him with a speech on the horrors of war. This is a specimen of insubordination which we did not look for from so old and faithful a soldier as the General.—That he should permit his second in command to speak at all in public is bad enough; but still worse that her speech should be hostile to his profession and his plans. The General is a gallant soldier, but a bad disciplinarian.

N. B. Borden, Whig, is elected to Congress from the District in Massachusetts now represented by Williams, Van.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature has resolved to elect a Senator on the 18th inst. Of course it will be Mr. Rives. The Loco Foco Senate refused at this session to fill the vacancy which will occur on the 4th of March next. They hope to get a majority in the next Legislature, and so re-elect Mr. Roane.

The Legislature of New York met on the 5th inst. and was organized by the election of Whig officers.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met on the same day, and was similarly organized.

GEORGIA.—The Governor has refused his assent to the bill to quarantine vessels from Maine.

He has issued his proclamation requiring the Banks to resume on the 1st February.

ALABAMA.—The bill to abolish the District, and substitute the General Ticket System, in elections for Congress, has passed both Houses by a strict party vote. The effect will be, unless the people should resent this mode of legislating for party purposes, to give a full Van Buren Delegation in Congress. The Charleston Mercury reads its friends in Alabama a very proper lesson for this abuse of their power. It urges, that the act is passed merely for the advantage of party, and that it is equivalent to a disfranchisement of the Whig Districts. That the General Ticket System abounds with evils, the most formidable of which is, that the Senate was designed by the Constitution to represent the sovereignty of the *States*, and the House, on the contrary, was manifestly intended to embody the will of the *people*. This position is undoubtedly correct. The Mercury reminds its friends, that if the General Ticket were adopted by *all* the States, the Van Buren party would have in the next Congress, but 46 members.

26th CONGRESS—2d Session.

In the Senate, the Pre-emption bill has been the principal matter of discussion. It has been supported by Messrs. Benton, Clay of Ala., Wright, Linn, Hubbard and Young, and opposed by Messrs. Clay of Ken., Mangum, Prentiss, Graham, Huntington, and Preston.

Of Mr. Graham's speech, the correspondent of the Baltimore American writes—

"Mr. Graham of N. C., continued the discussion. He rose, not he said to make a set speech, but to notice what he conceived to be pernicious doctrines advanced by several Senators. He began by referring to the remarks of Mr. Wright in reference to aliens. —He allowed that the States had a right to prescribe the mode of voting, but Congress had a right to say who were voters. The States had conferred several powers upon the General Government, and Congress was the agent of the General Government. The powers of naturalization were among the powers surrendered by the States to the General Government. Mr. Graham made a strong argument upon this subject, and examined several provisions of the Constitution, showing the powers of Congress and the powers of the general Government. The surrender of this power by the States to the General Government, Mr. Graham conceived to be important. He regarded the surrender of power as right and necessary. The distribution of power among the States was the particular question to which Mr. Graham rose to speak. He spoke well and ably upon this point and merely glanced at the character of the bill before the Senate. He was opposed to the system generally.

A number of private bills have passed the Senate.

In the House, a further correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, relative to the imprisonment of McLeod, on a charge of being concerned in burning the Caroline, has been communicated by the President. Mr. Fox's letter is written in a very bad temper; he justifies the capture of the vessel on the plea that she was engaged in a piratical war against Great Britain, which the authorities of New York had not been able to restrain; and that her capture was "justified on the same principles which, on similar and well known occasions, have governed the conduct of illustrious officers of the U. S." The reference is to Gen. Jackson's invasion of Florida in 1818, and to Com. Porter's West India affair.—He says he has forwarded the correspondence to London, and talks of "the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue" if McLeod be punished. Mr. Forsyth in return, declines any further discussion of the subject, and tells Mr. Fox that he would hardly have said what he did if he had been in possession of all the facts.

The correspondence produced a debate, in which Mr. Fillmore, the Representative of the Buffaloe District in New York, corrected the statements of Mr. Fox. The language of the speakers was rather warlike.

The Clerk of the House has answered the complaint of Blair and Rives, the Printers, by denying its truth. ["Dog eat dog."]

Ingersoll and Naylor.—This case of contested election came up on Tuesday. Near the close of the last session, the Committee made a report in favor of Mr. Naylor, (Whig) the sitting member; but the report was not acted on. It came up now, on motion of Ingersoll's friends, to allow him to be heard in favor of his claim—a request which was granted, 140 votes to 41. [At the last session, the same party had unhesitatingly voted down a motion to allow the Whig claimants from New Jersey to appear in support of their right to seats! The great outrage in that New Jersey case will become more and more palpable, in all time to come, till it shall be regarded as a beacon in the path of dishonor and tyranny.] Mr. Ingersoll accordingly consumed the better part of two day's sittings, in making his speech.

We find the following letter in the last North Carolinian, whence it was copied from the last Standard. It is a little singular that the letter was not published along with others soon after the Festival came off, and not less so, perhaps, that it is *now* published. Possibly the followers "in *Person*" did not relish, or did not admit the justice of, the lamentation over the coming day of woe, which the letter contains; and that they now wish to claim due credit to the author for the prophetic gift. Be that as it may, fearing that if *we* published it, it might be regarded as the most "savage" act of our political warfare against the author, we had declined doing so; but its publication has been requested by several of our Whig friends; and we feel that we have no right to deny our readers the gratification of their curiosity. The author of the letter having retired from public life, *we* had no wish to assail or injure him. If the Standard and Carolinian are less discreet or less charitable, we cannot help it. Of course it would be a work of supererogation to reply to the attack upon the motives of the Whig party, or the conduct of the Whig press:—

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

THE PERSON FESTIVAL—LETTER OF JUDGE STRANGE.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 22, 1840.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 25th ult., was not received until many days after it was written, and the pleasure I derived from the very kind expressions it contains, is mingled with sincere regret that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation.

I am sensible that you overrate the services I have rendered to my country, but no matter how greatly his friends may overrate the services of a democratic public servant, they can never counterbalance the injustice done him by the opposition, who, through their "whig" press, are more savage in their political warfare than are our Indians in physical strife.

It cannot be denied that our political sky is much overcast, and the Presidential contest has now attained a point of fearful uncertainty; but the promise of brighter days is found in the zeal of unflinching firmness of the true democracy, and in the certainty, that even if successful at the approaching election, our defeat will be for a time only. Indeed, I am by no means certain, that as the Log Cabin and Hard Cider delusions have spread so widely, that it will not be better for the country, that the "Whigs" should prevail, and when my fears are greatest, I cheer myself with this reflection. If Van Buren is re-elected, the people will never find out the extent of the plot against their liberties; and will have learnt nothing by experience. But if Harrison prevails, they will be brought to perceive the edge of the precipice to which they have been conducted, and will become so much ashamed of the credulity which has betrayed themselves, that for the present generation at least, no one will be hardy enough to tempt their indignation. You thus see, that our position is so far a sacrifice, that if we prevail our enemy is vanquished and scattered to the four winds, for the hope of plunder is their main bond of union, and if that is removed, where are they? But if they prove victorious, it is a victory which will destroy the victors and invigorate the vanquished. Ours is a cause on which we can conscientiously invoke the blessing of Heaven. No lust of power, no sordid, selfish hopes of pecuniary profit animate our exertions, we strive for our country, for the greatest good of the greatest number of the great family of man. In such a struggle we must ultimately conquer and he who dies in it, dies gloriously.

Allow me to reciprocate in conclusion the appearances of personal respect with which you are pleased to honor me, and to tender through you my most grateful acknowledgments to those for whom you act for the invitation to partake with the Republican Citizens of Person of a Democratic dinner at Roxborough, on Thursday the 20th day of October, and to yourselves personally, for the very flattering and handsome terms in which you have communicated it.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT STRANGE.

To Messrs. C. H. Jordan, J. W. Williams, J. W. Cunningham, J. Hamblett, C. Taylor and E. D. Bolton.

P. S. In lieu of my presence, please offer on my behalf at the proper time, the following sentiment:

"Martin Van Buren our Democratic Chief—his opponent acts by a Committee—but he will lead his friends to victory in *Person*."

ELECTION FRAUDS.—The Van Buren papers are still harping upon alledged frauds, as the cause of their defeat. One of their pleas is, that Van had a much larger vote than he had in 1836, and that *therefore* he was fairly elected this time. There is no disputing, that this result would have happened, if the Whigs also had not polled more votes than they did in 1836. The question is, was the immense increased vote fair? To our North Carolina readers, we can very easily prove that it was.

The aggregate number of votes in 1836, (excluding South Carolina, which cannot be ascertained.) was 1,466,374. The aggregate number in 1840, (again excluding South Carolina,) was 2,392,538. Increase 926,264, or about 62 per cent.

Now no one, in or out of North Carolina, has pretended that there were any frauds in the election in this State. And yet, owing to the prodigious excitement, what is the increase here? The vote in 1836 was 50,536;—in 1840, it was 80,805, or an increase of 60 per cent., though there is no material increase of our population. If this be the fact in North Carolina, as it unquestionably is, why may not the same cause have produced the same effect throughout the Union, particularly in those States whose population has increased?

But again: The State of New Hampshire, where the Van Burenites had it all their own way, gave a larger vote, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than any other State in the Union.

In New Jersey also, the five Van Buren counties gave one vote to every 5 58-100 inhabitants; whilst the thirteen Whig counties gave one vote to every 6 2-100 inhabitants.

These facts show, that if frauds were committed, and spurious votes received, they were received by the Van Buren party themselves.

But this incessant attempt to *argue* the people into the belief of monstrous frauds has a bad effect upon the public morals. It is calculated to familiarize men's minds with such things, and thereby to break down their own honesty of purpose, not less than to destroy their confidence in the validity of this momentous expression of the people's will. If *facts* can be produced showing fraud, out with them; let us have the evidence, and a prompt punishment of the offender. But *argument* only to prove fraud, is dangerous, is base, is fraud itself.

THE GLOBE.—It is an old proverb, that persons addicted to a certain bad habit, ought to have a good memory. It is certainly wise in such people to cultivate that faculty, to avoid contradicting themselves.

In one column of the Globe of the 5th instant, a "reconciliation" is said to have been effected of "an ill-disguised alienation" which "every body knows has existed for nine years" between Messrs. Clay and Webster! Certain things are said by the Globe to have produced a "lasting enmity," an "incurable and irreconciliable jealousy" between these two gentlemen. But suddenly, says the Globe in the next breath, "all is made up; the two enemies become friends." The Globe should have a patent for curing "incurable" diseases, and reconciling "irreconcilable" things. The way the cure was effected is also explained, and affords a still more remarkable evidence of the powers of the Globe. It has discovered that Mr. Clay is to succeed Gen. Harrison as President, and Mr. Webster to succeed Mr. Clay, and that no one of the three is to serve longer than four years. "One term of *four* years is the bargain," says the Globe. It speaks so positively of all these things,—quarrel, reconciliation, bargain, &c.—that one is almost tempted to think that the Globe actually believes what it says to be true. But, in the very next column of the same paper, the Editor shows that he did *not* believe his own story, by asserting, that Mr. Webster had failed to vote for a particular bill on that very day, for fear of Mr. Clay's "ire and jealousy." Now, if Mr. Webster had bargained that Mr. Clay was to have the first chance for the Presidency, and was satisfied himself to take the second, how could Mr. Clay become jealous of Mr. Webster! You forgot, Mr. Globe. The two parts of your story are not consistent with one another.

FOREIGN.—The ship England brings Liverpool papers to 9th Dec.

The English are prosecuting the war in China with spirit. They had captured Chusan. All Foreigners were ordered to quit Canton.

The news from Egypt is pacific.

The new Ministry in France was very strong.—The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Napoleon were to take place on the 10th.

Trade was brisk, particularly with the United States. Price of cotton steady. American 5 to 7d.

In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, took occasion to say that he was desirous at some time, on Monday next, should the Senate then be full, to call up for consideration the resolution introduced by him some days ago, for the repeal of the sub-Treasury Bill. He desired to take the sense of the Senate upon the proposition, but preferred doing so when the attendance of Senators was not so thin as at the time he gave notice, and when it would be agreeable to all sides of the Senate to act upon it.

National Intelligencer.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday.

We are politely furnished by a member who came in this morning's Stage, with a List of the Acts passed, being 65 Public, 11 Private, and 39 Resolutions.

In addition to acts of the passage of which our readers are already advised, we find,—

An act to change the time of holding the Presidential Election to 1st Monday in November.

An act for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Road; lending the credit of the State for $300,000, on condition that good individual bonds for $500,000 be deposited as security.

To give the next Term of Cumberland Superior Court two weeks if necessary.

For the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. The net income of the Literary Fund to be divided among the counties, &c.

For the better regulation of the County Court of Cumberland.

Resolutions.—To furnish every Magistrate in the State with the 1st Vol. of the Revised Statutes; in favor of dividing the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States; and requesting an appropriation from Congress for opening Roanoke Inlet.

We will publish the entire list in our next.

The Lumber River bill failed in the House by two votes.

400 sacks LIVERPOOL SALT,

large size, afloat, and

50 casks Thomastown LIME,

in good order and fresh, now landing, and for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1841. 32-3w

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"What will our Northern brethren, with their snow storms and ice bergs, think, when we tell them that here we are to-day, in our shirt sleeves without a spark of fire."—*North Carolinian.*

They will "think" you are "*a Northern man with Southern feelings*," Mr. Carolinian. Just ask them to lay off their coats, and put out their fires, and become a good democrat too, like *us*.

AN ACCIDENTAL READER.

Bloody doings.—We have heard from an authentic source, a history of a series of sanguinary acts in the neighboring county of Duplin, of which a brief account is as follows:—There had been for some weeks three negro men, runaways, lurking about in the lower parts of that county, and some short time ago, among other depredations committed by them, they killed a few hogs belonging to a Mr. Fountain. As soon as it was known, one of the sons of Fountain, with several of his neighbors, went in pursuit of the negroes, whom they found in the woods and armed with guns. As the whites approached, also armed, and demanded their surrender, one of the negroes bid his fellows fire at the whites. They fired accordingly, and killed young Fountain. The other whites then retreated.—As the news of this outrage spread around, there was preparation made for a general turn-out of the people to take the murderers. Of this it is supposed the negroes were advised, as they came in voluntarily, gave themselves up, and were confined in the county jail at Kenansville. In a few days thereafter one of the number made his escape through a window. The other two, supposed to be the most guilty, had been chained together and were therefore unable to get out. On one night of the week before last, there appeared at the jail a party of twenty or twenty-five white men, who broke down the outer and inner doors with axes, took the negroes out, carried them about half a mile from the village, and shot them dead—leaving their bodies in the road.

Such is the substance of what has been related to us, and we have thought duty impelled to its publication. The high-handed outbreak against the supremacy of the laws, and the breach upon the peace of society, involved in the commission of the last named act, cannot be too severely reprehended, and we trust that justice will be dealt out in a rigorous manner upon the participants when discovered. Their discovery cannot be, either, a very difficult matter.

Wilmington Chronicle.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington, on the 5th instant, Mr. JOHN ROTHWELL to Miss LAURA RANKIN, both of Wilmington.

DIED.

At his residence on Harrison's creek, in New Hanover County, on the 30th inst., Mr. JESSE WESTBROOK, in the 63d year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JAN. 13.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	25 a 30
Bale, Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	85 a 90
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6¾ a 7
Cotton,	7 a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Corn.	40 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2⅜ a $2½
Feathers,	37½ a 40	Tallow,	11 a 11½
Flaxseed,	$1 15 a 1 25	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 5½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	35 a 38
Lard,	9 a 10	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 7.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 16 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 50 a 9 00; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 27 a 40, Rice 3 00 a 3 12½.

Cotton at Charleston 8¾ to 11. Corn 54 to 55. Flour 5½ to 6½.

Cotton at Columbia 8¾ to 10⅞. Corn 50 to 55. Flour 6 00 to 6 50.

Cotton at New Orleans 8 to 11¼. Receipts to January 1, 314,253 bales. Sugar 4⅜ to 5¼.

Upland Cotton at N. York 9 to 10¾. Flour 4 94.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J. Martine, W. McIntyre, W. Prior, J. & J. Kyle, Geo. McNeill, J. Hadlock, E. J. Hale, Gardner & McKethan, C. T. Haigh, E. Fuller, T. S. Lutterloh, C. J. Orrell, J. D. Williams, E. W. Willkings, J. Crow, S. A. Mims, and Sam'l W. Tillinghast, of this place; and for J. M. Dick, Salisbury Company, J. & W. Murphy, J. H. Haughton, W. H. Hardin, J. McKinnon, W. T. Dismukes, H. A. London, of the interior.

Also, on Monday, Steamer Henrietta, with goods.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 30.—Brigs Vesper from Sedgwick, Sarah & Phœbe from New York, Sela from St. John's, New Foundland; Schr. Corinthian from Boston.—January 2.—Brig Cocheco from Boston. 4.—Brig Robert W. Brown from Savannah; Schrs. Phœbe & Eliza from Salem, Phœbe & Margaret from Charleston, Meldrum from ditto, Sapello from Nassau. 5.—Barque Levant from Trinidad de Cuba; Schr. Morning Star from Matanzas. 6.—Brig Sarah Adams from Boston; Schr. Rienzi from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

December 31.—Brig Gallio for Barbadoes; Schr. Exchange for Charleston, Dutch Schr. Gran Maria for Curracoa. January 2.—Brigs Trojan for New York, Talleyrand for Jamaica; Schrs. Boston for Guadaloupe, Velocity for New York, Charles E. Thorn for ditto, Repeater for ditto. 6.—Brig Mentor for New York; Schrs. Norway for Porto Rico, Nevis for St. Jago de Cuba.

D. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

EXPECTS to visit Fayetteville on the 18th inst. and remain some 10 or 12 days. Persons wishing to consult him will please call soon, as his stay will be short.

January 12. 32-1w

NOTICE.

AT the November Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, the Subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joshua Craddock, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to settle the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. MONK, *Adm'r.*

Sampson County, Nov. 16, 1840. 32-6w

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale at his Nurseries in Davidson County, North Carolina, a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, &c. &c., being a selection of the best American and European Fruits. Also, a fine selection of

ROSES AND DAHLIAS.

Trees can be delivered at Fayetteville or elsewhere at the usual prices of hauling. Prices are 50 per cent. lower than the same articles can be had in the North. Priced Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, postage being paid.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., January 4, 1841. 32-6w

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at December term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, in North Carolina, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late Rachel Barge, dec'd, gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them authenticated according to law.

EDWARD W. BARGE, *Executor.*

January 12, 1841. 32-4w

The sale of the Household and Kitchen Furniture of Wm. S. Latta, will take place at the Auction Store of the Subscriber, and not at the Dwelling House, as advertised on the 4th page of this paper, on the 22d inst.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.

Jan'y 12.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, AND BUGGIES,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKEYS, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JANUARY 1, 1841. 32tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, on the 1st day of January, 1841:—

A.—George Allen, 1; John Alvett, 1.

B.—Alexander Brooks, 1; Wm. or Sam'l Bradly, 4; N. Beverly, 2; N. Brown, 1.

C.—George H. Clark, 1; Dr. Stephen D. Cottrel, 1.

D.—Pleasant Douglas, 1; Job Davis; Micajah Downer, 1.

F.—Miss H. M. Flournoy, 1.

G.—Mrs. Ellenor Glass, 1; Jas. H. Grace, 1; Henry Grady, 1.

H.—Levi Hambleton, 1; Peoples Hasty, 1; Christian S. G. Hane, 1; John Hinson, 1; Thos. Hamer, 1; J. R. Hargrave, 1.

J.—John D. Jacob, 1.

K.—Secretary of Kilwening Lodge, 1.

L.—Thos. I. Lockhart, 1; Sherwood Lindsey, 2; Matilda Lisenbury, 1.

M.—Edmund D. Martin, 1; F. A. McRae, 1; Joseph Medly, 1; W. Mask, 1; H. McClennahan, 1.

P.—David Prince, 1.

R.—Reason Rickett, 1.

S.—Dr. E. Sinclair, 1.

T.—Thos. Teal, 1.

W.—Jacob Waynesburg, 2; Samuel Williams, 1; Pearce Walkers, 1; James White, 1; Christopher Walkers, 1; Stephen Williams.

[32] W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE First Session of this Institution for 1841 will be resumed on the first Monday of February, under the direction of Miss ELIZA H. ROSE, of whose qualifications for the duties of her station, the Trustees have the most ample assurance from the satisfactory manner in which she discharged the duties of the last Session. Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to send their daughters and wards to this School, may rest assured that no pains will be spared in imparting instruction to the pupils, and in forming their manners, so as to enable them to fill with propriety their future stations in society.

The pressure of the times has induced Miss Rose to reduce the prices of Tuition to the following low rate, viz:—

Spelling, Reading, Parley's Geography, Rudiments of Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Sewing, Writing, higher branches of Arithmetic,	7 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Fancy work, &c.,	8 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00

Boarding can be had in the place for $6 00 per month.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.*

January 7, 1841. 32-4w

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

John C. Atkins, Ex'r of Henry Delamothe, dec'd,

vs.

Francis J. Kron and wife, and others.

ORIGINAL BILL, in Equity, filed at September Term, 1840, in the County of Montgomery.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for Maria Jane Angelica Quenet, Sophia Caroline Forestin, Susan Louisa Forestin, Elizabeth Sophia Forestin, John Henri Forestin, Melamie Forestin, Jane Frances Eleonora Forestin, and Caroline Julia Forestin, who reside beyond the limits of this State, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the 1st Monday of March, 1841, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing Bill, filed by the Executor of Henry Delamothe, deceased, to give construction to the Will and to ascertain the rights of the claimants, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and be heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[32] JAS. L. GAINES, *C. M. E.*

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

HE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of . Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

o will keep constantly on hand a well assorted ck of

GROCERIES,

ich will be sold low for Cash or Country Pro- .

hey will also give their undivided attention to a NERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY SINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, eiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

ayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

LL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

ugust 24, 1840.

EW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, eys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, lin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

lso, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are eskin Hats of the first quality, black and white ia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, w Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and ts, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c. he above Goods having been bought mostly at latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

uly 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-tf.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting h the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope t this additional accommodation will merit pub- approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

OLBROOK'S BELLS.

r Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

OLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements h the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they l warrant of the very best sound and quality, not passed by any Bells in this country. Also, wn Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should y fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

HE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, reby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, make immediate payment, and all persons having ims against said Estate, to present them within e time prescribed by law, or this notice will be ead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

☞PRESS FOR SALE.☜

EING desirous of embarking in another business. I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Blanks for sale at this Office.

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.
Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.

October 6, 1840. 18-tf.

LAND! LAND! LAND!

I NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 760 acres of land (river survey,) and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres were in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1840. 22-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

For Sale,
PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf

☞The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one o the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO

Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, } *Wilmington.*
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, } *Fayetteville.*
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.

C. P. MALLETT.

Dec. 1, 1840. 26-tf.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

AN able-bodied NEGRO MAN, from 20 to 25 years of age, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply to

MURDOCH McKINNON.

Fayetteville, December 1, 1840. 26tf

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

SPERM, LAMP, AND TANNERS'
OIL.

200 GALLONS Best Fall Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, just received, suitable for the use of Cotton Manufactories, being pure and unadulterated, direct from the Manufacturer;—and having made arrangements, expects, as soon as the season will permit of its being made, to receive a supply of Winter Strained Lamp Oil, and shall keep a constant supply of the above on hand, at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO—

12 BARRELS TANNERS' OIL, just received and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1840. 27-2m.

FOR SALE.

PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE, in small bags for Family use,
Fresh Imperial Tea, in Canisters,
3 dozen genuine old Port Wine,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

J. HUSKE & SON.

December 8, 1840. 27tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral department as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per	Session.
Second Class,	12	"	"
First Class,	16	"	"
French Language,	10	"	"
Drawing and Painting,	10	"	"
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	"	"
Music on Guitar,	25	"	"
Fancy work,	3	"	"
Use of Piano for practising,	2	"	"

September 16, 1840. 98tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock
FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' ✕ Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July 4, 1840. } 7tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.
Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Administrator of William Bryan, hereby gives notice to the distributees and next of kin to said William Bryan, that he is ready and prepared to pay over to each and all said distributees and next of kin, the portion or portions to which they are respectively entitled, and that he will not be liable for interest after this date.

NATHAN BRYAN,
Adm'r of Wm. Bryan.

Bladen county, N. C., Nov. 3, 1840. 23-3m.

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

☞The above sale is postponed until the 22d and 23d of January next.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Trustee.*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-eow1Y

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,
THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Ce James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's De cracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the F steps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with &c. E. J. HAL

TO THE AFFLICTE
Hadlock's Vegetable Powd and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Co plaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &

The operation of this Medicine particularly mild and safe. It promot gentle and healthy perspiration, and ch morbid and pernicious sweatings, reli chronic affections and congestion of lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free mild expectoration, removes pains from chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, rects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowe a regular and healthy state. Those painful s toms which indicate diseased lungs readily yie this certain remedy, when seasonably resorte and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor w that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left t natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsboro street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper

The Proprietor has received the following tes ny from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which h been extensively used in and about Fayetteville C., as well as in other places, by people who h suffered under those and similar complaints. T have acquired a high reputation, and are consid by many as superior to any other medicine for above-named diseases. And I have reason to beli from my own experience, and from the effects of medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly uable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is commended to all who may be laboring under complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no dis pointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Acade

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as exp enced by himself and many others. It is a well tablished fact that obstructions of the Liver, Sple Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of complaints with which we are afflicted; hence ar Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relax and irregular state of the Bowels. These disord neglected, eventually destroy the strongest consti tions, and cannot be counteracted but by medic that are truly effective. Removing obstruc giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vi and tone to the system throughout, are some of benefits to be derived from these pills. They offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable rections accompanying each box. They are kno by him as the composition of an eminent Physic who has successfully studied and treated like complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 85tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the So Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have freque ly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatin ly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary a tacks that I ever have used. I have also in my c cuits frequently administered them to others, and no instance without a sensible and speedy bene I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDE FUL AND ASTONISHING CURES th have ever been known, in consequence of which th have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and unchar tableness, are levelled without distinction. T town and country are alike filled with their prai The palace and poor-house alike echo with their vi tues. In all climates, under all temperatures, the still retain their wonderful powers, and exert the unattended by age or situation. They are simple their preparation, mild in their action, thorough their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, an may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine,* bu they are peculiarly beneficial in the following co plaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Agu Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Hea ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, En largement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Fema Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipie Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Los of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, an in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in these cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.